FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

A CRITIC CRITICISED. A Regular Comrade Goes for Capt, Jones and Defends Gon. Grant.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Being a constant reader of your paper, I see many things written by others which prouses all of the just indignation within me and creates a longing desire to make reply and corrections in many instances. Acting upon that feeling, I take this opportunity to say something in regard to What Capt, Jones, Co. I, 60th N. Y., has said in his criticism of ten. Grant, in his articles entitled "Lookout Mountain," published in the issues of May 7 and June 25.

In his article of May 7 he tries to make it appear that Grant could and should have captured the whole of Bragg's acmy; and to show how it might have been done, he says that Bragg's wagon-train was camped on the west side of the ridge and gap at Ringgold, Ga., on the night of Nov. 26, and would have been there on the morning of the 27th, and would have been captured with all of Bragg's army, if the Regular Brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, had not found a rebel battery (that had got lost, or strayed, or something else) and captured if on the night of Nov. 26, thus giving Gen. Bragg warning of the nearness of the Federal forces. Gen. Bragg, taking advantage of this timely warning, had moved his wagon-train through the pap, thereby saving it and his whole army. Thus claiming that the failure of Gen. Grant to capture the whole of Bragg's army was all the fault of the Regular Brigade, in that they exprired this battery.

Now, let us see. Suppose the Regular Brigade had not captured the battery, and not being thus warned, Bragg and his wagon-train had remained parked on the west side of the ridge and had been captured by Grant the next morning. Does it follow that Brarg's whole army would have been captured because his wagon train was? Did Capt, Jones never hear of an army losing their wagon-train and yet the army escape? And, again, could not Bragg's army have been captured just as easy after his wagon-train had passed through the gap as it could before? And was not the attempt made to drive the enemy from his position on the ridge, and did it not prove a

Taking into consideration all of the circumstances, it is safe to say that Grant did all that could have been done at that time, with the knowledge of the condition and position of both armies then in his possession; and I presume that Grant's knowledge of the situation at that time the being the Commanding General would be somewhat more extended than

that of Capt, Jones. The failure to capture Bragg's army was not on account of the warning given to Bragg by the capture of that rebel battery. Had Capt. Jones's Brigade and every other brigade of Grant's army captured a force capable of giving an equal amount of resistance that the battery captured by the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, were capable of giving, then Bragg's army would have been captured. So that it was the failure on the part of the rest of the army to contribute their share toward the capture of Bragg's army to the extent that the Second

Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps did. Capt. Jones quotes from a statement made by James M. Carr, Co. E. 69th Ohio, as to the regiments that composed the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps. Serg't Carr says that the 19th Ill. and 69th Ohio, together with the 11th Mich, and battalious of 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th Regulars, constituted the brigade. The facts are that the 19th lil, and 11th Mich. did not belong to that brigade at all. The 19th Ill, belonged to Gen, John B. Turchin's Brigade. I don't know what brigade the 11th Mich, belonged to, but they certainly did not belong to the Second Brigade, First Division,

When Resecrans organized the Army of the Comberland and took command of that army, this brigade was formed of the following regiments: 1st, 2d and 3d battalions, 15th Regulars; 1st and 2d battalions, 16th Regulars; 1st, 2d and 3d buttalions, 18th Regulars; 1st and 2d buttallous, 19th Regulars, and Battery H, 5th U. S. Art. These organizations composed this brigade, known throughout the army as the Regular Brigade. After the battle of Chickamanga The 69th Ohio was attached to the brigade. At the organization of the brigade Lieut-Col, L. O. Shepard, of the 18th Regulars, was put in command. After the battle of Stone River Gen. Baird was in command, but after the battie of Chickamnuga Gen, John H. King was its commander. Serg't Carr goes on to say that the 19th Ill, and 69th Objo were in the first line, and the 11th Mich, and the Regulars in the second line, and that the first line took position behind a high embankment, which appeared to be a grade for some railroad, from which they were ordered to charge and fire a wolley, which they did, and captured the battery, and that the second line then came up and Col. Stoughton then took command, he being the senior Colonel of the brigade, and that one of the 69th boys got the battery battleflag and gave it to Col. Moore, and that Col. Stoughton demanded it, and that Col. Moore (Stoughton) was a better man than he (Moore)

In the first place, there was no second line and no railroad embankment there, but the ground was level and covered with a thick growth of young pine; and what right would Col. Stoughton have to take charge of affairs when the brigade had a General in command of it? Now, Comrade Carr admits that he don't know how many guns or prisoners were | Another Comrade Corrects De Haven as to Position captured, and when he does that he admits that be don't know very much about it, for every one that was there and took part in the affair knows that there were four guns. I know that much, and I was with the Regulars that he claims were in the second line. And, again, the reply that he claims Col. Moore made to Col. Pherson. Stoughton is preposterous. Had Col. Moore made that reply to his superior he would have been pleeed under arrest, charges preferred against him, and court martialed. Such things look big on paper, but they didn't work so

pleasantly in reality, The fact is that every regiment and nearly every company had as many as one or two menwas done had some other man say Capt. Jones, surrounded by the enemy, overpowered by A Company of the 100th Pa. Took a Hand in Its for instance; been in command of the army numbers at least 10 to one, and, according to from November 23 to 27, 1863.

Commics, I think I voice the feeling of many when I say I think that there is far too much eriticising of leading Generals by subordinates. criticised is dead; that makes it look cowardly,

As I have never written to THE NATIONAL all in good part and try mud defend myself the was to the left of that particular spot. in my own brigade and regiment,-H. F. Swice, Co. G. 2d battalion, 18th Regulars, Tullakema, Tenn.

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER.

Bolton Makes a Claim for Maj. Clem, the Drummer Boy of Chicksmanga.

time he first joined the army? joined an Ohio regiment about the first day he | Nevada, Iowa. donned panties; but his father hunted him him home; but he soon ran away again and joined the 22d Mich., and could not have been very far from it at the time of its capture. He was so very small-looked as though he were about eight or nine years old-I suppose the Johnnies could not see him, as he ran away between their legs. Possibly he was with Pattery M. 1st III. L. A., playing with our little dog, "Battery," as he was very fond of the dog and the battery; besides, he rode back to Rosswillo that night on calason No. 3 of that battery. lows: If this should chance to catch the eye of

Johnny I hope be will speak out, or I shall have to do it for him, as I have his statement as he made it frequently in 1863, and he was then certainly younger than Comrade Hendershott, and as he was not naturally "fast," I do not believe that he is the elder new. But the youngest person I knew of who saw

service under fire was a youngster near Adairsville, Ga., who was first born as Battery M aforesaid put a shell through the house, the shell passing diagonally over the bed, and about three feet above it, wherein the youngster lay, True, when it first saw service under fire, it was on the rebel side; but that shell converted it, and in 10 minutes it was serving on the Union side. Who can beat that?-G. E. DOLTON.

PRISON HOSPITALS.

What these Places Meant at Adersonville and Other Hell-Heles,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I noticed in your issue of May 12 some extracts from a letter by Dr. Stevenson, of Nova Scotia. Having been a prisoner in Adersonville for 10 injustice to the living as well as the dead if I also did not contradict Dr. Stevenson's state-

Let me here explain to you what he calls a hospital. It was simply a stockade, with old ragged tents stretched over poles, without bods, only planks raised about one foot from the ground. If the patient had an old blanket, of the ground serving for a bed. This I know from my own bitter experience.

enough to acrest the hunger. And in what place called hospital? They were carried by | devil catch the hindmost. their friends in an old blanket to the gate of this hospital, to be examined by the medical carried back as not being ill enough, and they raiders. would die within 24 hours. More especially | Soon the regiment arrived and were quartered and August.

I programa Tir. amining physicians, and knows the truth of driving a prisoner who had been captured,

my statements. About that water he says was analyzed, the sample must have been taken before it reached the rebal garrison. It was a most filthy stream. regiment was ordered back to Mattoon, and re-How could it be otherwise with 30,000 men | mained in camp there until the excitement using it for different purposes? I could say a | had subsided, when it returned South, arriving great deal more about that stream, which he calls as pure as any water in the South.

Now as to the treatment received by Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons, I can with the Confederate boys, who were very kind, and who sympathised with us in our terrible condition. And what a contrast they bore. They were well clothed, looking like men who had been well fed, and those who used tobacco had that in their pockets, while our poor boys looked like a crowd of skeletons, without clothes enough to cover their nakedness, some having only an old ragged blanket around them, and some of them idiots, from long suffering, exposure and starvation; I myself having only an old ragged jacket and pants, kept together with pegs of wood, there being no needles and thread; no shirt, bareheaded, bare-footed, and so reduced by hunger that I came out of the so-called hospital on my

I would like to ask the Doctor why it was that if we received the amount of food he says we did, when we arrived at Vicksburg, the were placed in hospitals for several weeks, quantity of food until we gained some strength? I have no doubt but some of the doctors who were at Vicksburg are still alive and can testify to the truth of what I say.

In speaking of the number that died at Andersonville, that can never be known, for the very reason that when a man died the Sergeant of the 90, whose duty it was to write on a slip of paper the man's name, company, regiment, and from what State he came, that paper was fixed to any article of clothes or rags he might have on; but some poor fellow who stood in need of some rags would strip the dead man and put them on himself; the paper told him that he could not have it unless he blow it off it was lost, and that was the end would be placed on the body, and if the wind

> This is the first letter I have ever written on Andersonville, and in conclusion I can only say Dr. Stevenson's statements are misrepresentations, -ALLAN McFEE, Co. M, 24th N. Y. Cav., Belleville, Gutario, Canada.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

of Troops July 22, 1864. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade De Haven, in your issue of July 16, is in error as to the position of Gen. Force's Brigade in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and as to the surroundings attending the death of Gen. Mc-

The writer belonged to the First Brigade.

Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Corps, and at the time was standing by the roadside at the extreme left of Force's Brigade, when McPherson rode by, smiling, to his death, which he met a minute later within 109 yards from that | Mobile River. We had gone clear through the point. He was accompanied by no one except one member of his staff and one Orderly, whom in them that the firing of a few guns in front, he fed on a gallop about 20 yards. I heard the with the prospect of a hattle, always were wolley distinctly. The battle was not yet on, taken suddenly with the dysentery and they and there was not more than a half-dozen shots. would inve to fall out, and they always forgot | There was no cannonading except from the | Wis, was a poor third. to fall in again; in fact, found it more con-works about Atlants, which was nothing un-works about Atlants, which was nothing un-works about Atlants, which was nothing un-mand. The Orderly galloped back a moment Granger and Dennis, who, I think, were inside you would stop to listen to their story they son was killed. Our brigade was resting not were not far behind us; also, the 11th Ill. would have you believe that they had done over 100 yards to the rear of where I was | who were trying to come to our assistance, but about all the fighting. They had been in every standing, the boys not even expecting a battle; did not get there in time. charge that was made, and helped to capture but within 10 minutes after the incidents above every battery that was captured, and planted related occurred we had formed in line of batevery flag that was planted on the enemy's tle, the whole division forming to the left of works. In fact, they traed to make you feel as | Force's Brigade and at a right-angle. We were if they had done more than the General in at once in one of the hardest fought battles of command, and could have done more if the the whole campaign. It was an open-field, General had only issued the orders. But 28 | hand to-hand fight, as far as our brigade was years is most too long for Capt. Jones to wait concerned, and lasted fully two hours, and I before he tries to make the American people am free to confess that the portion of the army believe that more could have been done than | in our immediate vicinity was outflanked and

my best recollection, badly whipped. I had the misfortune to be among those of the renders of THE NATIONAL TERRENE | who were explained, and was taken back over that portion of the field covered by our front and It does not look well, especially after the one ately on our right, and my impression at the time that of the lown Brigade, which was immediwas that the enemy's dead then on this ground Give your antagonists an opportunity to de- equalled in number the whole number of those two brigades engaged in that action. I only take issue with Comrade De Haven so far as THIRDENE before, I don't know that you will wherein he states that his division was on the planted three battle-flags on the parapet and give this space in your paper, but if you do extreme left and yet to the right of the spot probably Capt. Jones will go for me, and Com- where McPherson fell, while I know of cerrade Carraiso. But if they do I shall take it tainty that the lown Brigade, as well as ours, hest I can, which probably won't be very well. Our brigade worked the whole of the night Templeton-and several wounded out of one

as I am not one of those fellows that know just of the 21st in erecting earthworks, and was very small company. Of course our loss was how many and what regiments composed every relieved on the morning of the 22d by some of light in comparison to that suffered by the brigade, as I always found enough to attend to the Third Division, and those works were rebels, theirs (according to their own report) galiantly defended and held by that division until the fight was over, and Hood skulked | three battle-flags, and about 600 stand of arms; back into Atlauta.

I am not certain as to the points of the com- killed and wounded. pass, but according to my recollection on that | The regular garrison belonging to the fort morning the line of the Third Division faced | consisted of about 100 men of the 79th N. Y., west toward Atlanta, and our division took up a | besides the artillery. The reinforcements which position resting on the left of that division, and | were run in just previous to and at the com-EDITOR NATIONAL TELBUNE: In the Per- facing the south, making a line at right angles. | mencement of the fight consisted of detached sound column of your issue of July 23, 1891, I It was at the point of the junction of those companies from the 100th Pa., 29th Mass., 20th see that Comrade R. H. Hendershott claims | two divisions that the gallant McPherson, in | and 2d Mich. that he is the youngest soldier of the Union his anxiety for correct information, inadvert- Of course the Michigan boys fought nobly, as

story that he shot a rebel Colonel, who ordered | been quietly surrounded and taken in by the | always there too. the "- little Yankoe" to surrender? Why rebels. His death was nothing more nor less does not be lift up his voice and prove that he | than a cowardly murder on the part of those was but seven yours and three hours old at the | who accomplished it, as the battle had not then | killed cock-robin exactly .- ALEX. ADAMS, Co. begun, and he was given no chance for his A, 190th Pa., Shelby, Iowa. According to the story he told me, he first life .- J. A. FITCHPATRICK, Co. E, 3d Iowa,

up, found him at or near Cincinnati, took THE YORK ASSASSINATION An Illinois Soldier Tells How His Surgeon was

Murdered. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In my paper of March 5 George Mock, of Co. F. 30th Ill., writes about the O'Hair affair at Charleston, Ill., in 1863, which was made on a few of the the 45th Ill. As I now remember the affair, after a period of over 25 years, it was as fol-

The 54th Ill, were in camp at Mattoon, Ill. during March, 1864, on veteran furlough, hav- give my version of that action. ing served three years and re-enlisted for three more, or during the war. On the evening previous to the day of our intended return South, Col. G. M. Mitchell, Lient. Col. A. H. Chapman, Capt. Robbins, Capt. Blankenbaker, Maj. York, Surgeon of the regiment, and a number of others, went to Charleston, 12 miles east of Mattoon, to visit their families and friends who resided at and near that place. District Court was in session at the time, and Judge Constable was on the bench. Arriving at the town the boys dispersed to their various homes, with the exception of some 10 or 12, who were standing around the courtyard talking with friends,

There suddenly came up the street a crowd of 70 or 80 men in wagons and on borseback. After dismounting they filed into the courtyard, apparently led by O'Hair, and drawing revolvers commenced firing at the 54th boys, most of whom were unarmed, only a few having revolvers with them. Among the first to fall was Maj. York. He was shot in the back and fell dead. His murderer held the pistol so close to his victim that the powder burned his coat, Col. Mitchell received a shot which struck months, and one of the last to come out of what | his watch, thereby saving his life, Sallee, of he calls a hospital, I feel that it would be an | Co. C. was shot down, falling forward. With Spartan courage, with the swiftly-gathering shadows of death closing around him, he raised his pistol, glanced along the barrel with fastfading eye, and sent a bullet through the heart of his murderer, and then sank to rest forever.

Some others were wounded, but I do not remember their names. Those of the boys who were unarmed fought with anything they could course he was allowed to keep it, but none were | find. Many good and loyal citizens of the town furnished. Many of the tents had no plank, were now rallying. The Knights became panic-stricken and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. In the meantime court had As to the food I am pleased to admit it was a adjourned pell-mell, and did not stand on the trifle better than the prison fare, but never order of their going. Judge, lawyers, plaintiffs man would move. Finally, Col. Harriman beand defendants fled frantically through the condition were they in when taken to the town, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the said: "Colonel, will your regiment lead?" Col. Mitchell sent a special train to Mattoon

officer to see if they were ill enough to be ad- there, and being joined by a number of volun- man was in his place, and thus the assaulting mitted to hospital. I have seen hundreds | teer citizens, at once started in pursuit of the | column was formed; the 38th in front, the 8th

was this the case during the months of July in the courtyard. Strict orders were issued Then the 27th Mich, and 37th Wis, were ordered the proper officer. Soon some scouts came in

strained. The boys fired by plateons. The of the fort. prisoner fell pierced by many balls. Soon the at Cairo just in time to be sent to Paduca, Ky., to head off Gen. N. B. Forrest, who was reported as marching on that place. We arrived on time, and so did Forrest. After exonly speak, of course, of what I saw. When | changing compliments with artillery for an the exchange took place, we were coming hour or so Forrest left. Within a few days we North and met the Confederate prisoners did the same. It is now in order for any one going South. At some of the stations there of the comrades to write up a different and was quite a delay, and we had a chance to talk | better version than I have. - A. B. Balcii, Co. B, 54th Ill., Formoso, Kan.

FORT BLAKELY.

A Comrade Claims That His Regiment was Ahead of the 11th Wis.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I noticed a communication in your issue of May 7, signed by W. A. V., 11th Wis., who claims great credit for his regiment at the storming of Fort Blakely, Ala., and he even goes so far as to claim the honor for his regiment of being the first to scale the works, and that there was no regiment nearer than 10 rods of the works at the time. Poor fellow; he has got it had. Now, let us look at this matter a little closer, and see hands and knees, while many had to be carried | who was the first to scale those works, for there were lots of us there.

On the 9th of April, 1865, about the center of the Union line, there were the remnants of a regiment that had seen service since April, first stopping place in the Federal lines, we 1861. They were placed on the skirmish-line about 8 o'clock on the evening of April 8, to and the dectors only allowed us a certain remain 24 hours, but between 4 and 5 o'clock, April 9, Gen. Dennis sent an order to the Colonel of said regiment that there would be an assault ordered that evening, and as said regiment had been on duty about 29 hours that commanding returned the order with his com- | pleasant. plinents, and sent word to Gen. Dennis that his regiment was placed out there for 24 hours, and if there was any fighting to do his regiment would attend to it, at least until his 24 hours had expired.

About 5 o'clock we received orders to deploy as skirmishers and drive in the rebel pickets. The Colonel ordered the regiment forward, while the brigade was drawn up in line some time to make the assault. But, as you will see, vauced to the rebel skirmish-pits we had no shelter, and were within 200 yards of the rebel works, manned with 24 pieces of artillery and | to make it rather warm for us. three or four rebel regiments, who were play-

ing us a lively tune. Our Colonel saw it was better for us to go in stepped to the front and gave the command: "Come on, boys; we will go in." No sooner said than done, and away we went over the rebel works. We did not lose 40 per cent. either, as W. A. V. claims his regiment did. Just about the time that Comrade W. A. V. judge, was about the time that the 11th Wis. own men. was gaining the works on the left of the line

whole business by the time the 11th Wis, had gained a footbold. This is about the way the thing was done: Kan, on our left a good second, while the 11th

and our bummers were boarding a rebel gun-

boat that lay at anchor in the middle of the

calling out that McPher- of the works before the 11th Wis. were, as they

Now, Comrade W. A. V., don't claim more than belongs to you, for it won't do you any good. There are several of the old boys still living who know just how it was done; and if needs be, I can give a more detailed account, which will show the whole charge up as it should be. Serg't F. J. A., Eagle Point, Ore.

FORT SANDERS.

Defense.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in a late issue of your paper a communication from Comrade Ford, of the 8th Mich., who claims to know all about the Fort Sanders affair exactly. He denies the 100th Pa, being there, and says that he was in the fort almost every day, and ought to know. Where was he during the

fight? Was be in the fort? Co. A of that regiment fought in the northwest augic of the fort, right where the Johanies made their most desperate effort to get in. If loss is any proof of exposure, then we too must have been in the thickest of the melee, having lost two killed-Isaac Garretson and Haron being 129 killed, 458 wounded and 226 prisoners. while the entire Union loss did not exceed 30

army. Where is "Little Johnny Clem," for- ently passed, and nothing, not even a picket- they did on many other hotly-contested fields, merly of the 22d Mich., who won his spors at post, was between him and Hood's army, for but please to remember that there were other non-sense, no stomach drugging. Address At-

Chicksmanga by having some one start the the pickets on that road about that time had regiments of the old Ninth Corps that were It is more than likely that there are other comrades who will yet tell us more about who

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Wisconsin Comrade Tells How the 27th Mich.

Captured Fort Mahone, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been much amused by the controversy going on in your valuable paper of late between different comrades concerning the last fight at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and I think Comrade Buck has come the nearest the truth and justice of 54th Ill., which Comrade Mock wrongly calls any; but there are some points he does not hit, and as Lieut, Campbell and others have claimed the honor of leading the attack on Fort Mahone, and being the first in the works, and planting the first flag, etc., I beg leave to

In the first place, the rebel works around Petersburg commenced on the Appointatox River, on the right, and extended in a half circle around, toward sundown, on the left, and were over 12 miles in extent. The attack was made by the Ninth Corps (Parke's) on the right; then the Sixth Corps (Wright's), then the Second (Hancock's), the Fifth (Warren's), then the cavalry (Sheridan), on the left; so the 27th Mich., nor any other regiment, did not do all the fighting. The 27th Mich, belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, the other regiments being the 8th Mich., 37th and 38th Wis., 51st Pa., 109th N. Y., and Col. Sam Harriman, of the 37th Wis., commanded the brigade, and that is how it came to be called Harriman's Brigade. Col. Bintliff, of the 38th Wis., was in command of the Third Brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Pier, of the 38th, was in command of the 109th N. Y. Col. Bintliff, learning that a movement was

to be made, and that his regiment, the 38th, was to take a part, and being anxious that it should acquit itself creditably, asked and obtained leave to go and lead it in the assault. The 38th was silently moved out of camp about 3 o'clock in the morning of April 2, and moved about a mile to the left behind the works to the left of Fort Sedgwick (known as Fort Hell), where we found the 37th Wis., 8th and 27th Mich, and the 109th N. Y., who had preceded us. The point to be attacked was Fort Mahone, directly opposite, and which our boys had christened "Fort Damnation," Col, Harriman, in preparing for the attack, ordered the 27th Mich, to form in front and lead the attack. Their Colonel (Waite) ordered his regiment to fall in, but not a man would move. Their officers ordered, exhorted, threatened, and even

coming discouraged, turned to Col, Bintliff and "I think they will, sir," the chivalric Colonel replied: "38th, fall in," was the command for the regiment, gathered up what boys were and in less time than it takes to tell it every Mich. about 10 rods in rear, and 109th N. Y about the same distance in rear of the 8th. for no one to fire a shot without orders from | to remain where they were until the assaulting column should carry and hold the fort, when they were to move out and oblique to the right, The pent fires of Vesuvius could not be re- and carry a portion of the works to the right

tried to force their men to fall in, but not a

Col. Harriman, after making all these preparations, turned the command of the assault over to Col. Bintliff, who turned the immediate command of the 38th over to Maj. Roberts, but led the attack in person at the head of his regiment. The leading regiment having to clear its way through the enemy's abatis and chevaux-de-frise, of course were somewhat retarded in their movements, and those following gained on them, so that the three regiments were over the works almost together, with the 38th a little ahead; and as the 38th had no colors, the 8th Mich. was the first to plant their colors on the captured fort, followed immediately by the 109th N. Y.

After the fort had been carried the 27th Mich. and 37th Wis., according to orders, moved out and obliqued to the right, and carried a portion of the works to the right; and after awhile (I cannot say how long) the colorbearer of the 27th Mich. came over the parapet of the captured fort with his colors still encased. A Lieutenant of the 38th asked him why he did not plant his colors. He replied that the 38th being the first in the fort, that bonor belonged to them. But Maj. Roberts, coming up at this time and requesting him to raise his colors, he proceeded to do so. This is the manner in which the 27th Mich. captured Fort Mahone.-N. J. MARBLE, Private, Co. K. 38th Wis., Friendship, Wis.

ADAIRSVILLE, GA.

How the 88th III. was Treated by One of Our Own Battreics.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of June 18 I read an article on the battle of Adairsville from the pen of George E. Dolton, Battery M, 1st Ill. L. A. It was interesting to me from the fact that I was a participant in they could withdraw, and he would send a fresh | that little affair, and brings before me scenes regiment to make the assault. But the Colonel after a lapse of 27 years that are not altogether changed.

I can endure all he says in regard to the rebels being hard to drive that day. The firing of one of our batteries into our own ranks and of the soldier who was mangled by one of our shells I will not write. Neither will I attempt to state at this late day what particular troops were engaged, for I could not do it. Let every comrade write for his own command. But I know that the 88th III, was there, and had been distance in our rear, with orders at the proper on the skirmish-line since early morning. The rebels had been hard to drive all day, and along the proper time never came; for when we ad- in the afternoon, when we occupied a little hill near the Octagon House, they absolutely refused to be driven any farther and proceeded all the boats pulled back for Boonville except

It soon became not warm, but hot, when the rebels began to drop among us from one of our | under Col. Henry D. Washburn, pulled on up own batterias a short distance in the rear. For than to stay there under that heavy fire, so he | a few minutes the south side of the trees were the safest. I probably knew at the time what battery it was, but cannot recall it now.

We were relieved soon after dark, were marched a short distance to the rear, and | manned the boat, fired up, and went back down camped near the battery that fired into us. We | the river. This happened 30 years ago, but the found the boys loud in their denunciation of claims that his regiment started for the works | the officer who had ordered them to fire; for, our boys were inside of the rebel fort, which, I | said they, "We knew we were firing at our

The soldier whom Comrado Dolton saw mangled so fearfully by one of our shells was Thomas Drake, Co. F, 88th Ill. He was a good boy and deserved a better fate. We buried him next morning on the spot where he fell, and his gun was buried with him, for it was impossible to withdraw it from his body. Our regiment was in the lead, with the 10th | Adairsville is mentioned as only a skirmish in history, but it could easily be magnified into a

Look Out for This Fraud.

EDITOR NATIONAL TEIBUNE: I am directed by the Department Relief Committee to advise the comrades of the Grand Army, through your valued paper, of an attempted fraud by a man named Henry Fisher, who claims to have served in Co. H, 6th Mass., and to be a member of Gen. Lander Post, 5, Lynn, Mass,

This man applied for admission to the Temperary Home in this city, and was admitted. He then applied to this committee for transportation to return home to Lynn, Mass., saying he had walked nearly the whole distance from there to this city, expecting to secure work here as a florist, but failing, he wanted to return to his friends.

Before taking this man, who had no documents, to our arms, due inquiry was made, which resulted in finding that no man by the name of Henry Fisher had ever served in the famous 6th Mass, and the Chairman of this committee received the following telegram: LYNN, Mass., July 28, 1891. A. S. Taber, Washington: Henry Fisher is not a member of Post 5.

J. E. SHAW, Commander. As soon as this fraud found we were hunting up his record he lit out for parts unknown. Please hand him around, that the comrades may give him a proper reception.-Israel W. STONE, Secretary, Department of Potomac Re-

sudden proposal surprises me-I am embar-

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lief Committee, Washington, D. C. UNE a little more. A Sad Misasprehension. [Kate Field's Washington.] Miss Sevenfigures-Oh, Mr. Gilthunt, this

Mr. Gilthunt-Embarrassed! Then I take ment write up the doings of the organization. all back. I thought your fortune was as secure as the Bank of England. of his company. Wenk, Nervous Men. Send at once for full directions (scaled) FREE of

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From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

At Spottsylvania Court House. Samuel Miller, Co. C. 1st Conn. Cav., Birmingham, Conn., has looked in vain for an admission from Gen, E.W. Whitaker that the Union cavalry took and occupied Spottsvlvania Courthouse and held it for some time during the morning of May 8, 1864. The writer was one of the advance, composed of 14 men of his company, under Lieut, W. T. Cook. They struck the rebel pickets a mile from the Courthouse and ran them in on the Fredericksburg road; but soon found themselves into a hornets' nest, and halted on a hill overlooking the town from the east. The rebel artillery and cavalry in the Courthouse opened fire on them, covering the retirement of a wagon-train on the road running south. Col. Whitaker came up and told them to hold their position; that he would send support, which he did after a long time. Then they got to the Courthouse and held it about two hours, until forced to retire by Long-

street's infantry. They Are Lonely. is a soldier with a first-class education, and desires to correspond with some woman of refinement and good taste, who must also belong to some church. He has enough to support her nicely in case the correspondence should end in

matrimony. J. B. Harris, Panacea, Mo., has a home in southwest Missouri and lives all alone. He wants some old comrade (with a pension) and his wife to come and live with him. He prefers a Baptist and Republican. References ex-

The Smallest Yet.

F. E. Ruff, Co. I, 26th Ill., Aurora, Kan. thinks he has the smallest wife. She measures 52 inches in hight and weighs 80 pounds. She is 36 years old, has had two children, and wears No. 13 shoes, children's size.

Captured the Sunshine, Henry C. Denny, Comanche, Tex., has read Comrade J. K. McChesney's article about Col Mulligan's surrender at Lexington, Mo. The 18th Ind. was on its way up the Missouri River with other Indiana troops when the affair hap pened. Just before they got to Glasgow there was considerable trouble among the troops, and the one on which the writer's regiment was. The morning after the trouble this command, the river toward Lexington, and near Glasgow captured the steamer Sunshine, that Comrade McChesney says was taken by the rebel Col. Martin Green, with the 12 men whom Mulligan sent down the river. The 18th Ind. 18th Ind. has received no prize-money from the Government for the capture of the steamer.

Information Asked and Given. R. A. David, Laclede, Mo., is anxious to hear from the Secretary of the Regimental Organization of the 78th Ohio, as he desires to get a

James Armstrong, Onconta, Cal., wants to know by letter the date of the capture of four steamers that were entired into Cape Fear River after the battle of Fort Fisher. Lieut, Cushing, of the Navy, was in the fort and signalled to the blockade runners to come in; that severe battle by those engaged there May 17, they were all right. One of the prizes was close alongside of the Seneca, and their crew was substituted for one from the Union gun boat. He wants to know what became of the steamers cantured.

> J. H. Sawyer, Co. B, 18th Conn., Wilmington, Ill., is looking for a location as a photographer in a growing town in the West or South, where he could also procure a little land to work. He would like to hear from some comrade who knows of such a situation. W. H. Sallada, Santa Barbara, Cal., wants to

> Return of the Standards," and a book entitled "Campfire Sketches and Battle Echoes," W. F. Gladden, Co. E, 64th Ohio, Perrysville, O., wants the address of the comrade in Alabama whose signature to an article in a recent

issue was J. O. Clark, Co. C. 70th III.

H. S. Smythe, Woonsocket, S. D., asks where he can get a copy of Stovens's "Three Years in the Sixth Corps.' A. Carby, Co. C, 1st Tex. Cav., Cedar, Tex., wishes to be informed by the comrades scattered over the western part of Texas, where, and in what Counties, he can yet find State, school, university, or asylum lands for settlement. Comrades inclined to respond to this will do a

a description of the land, whether suitable for farming purposes, and it healthful, Why Don't They Write! James B. Frazier, 42d Ohio, Locks Springs, Mo., wants to know why the comrades of his regiment do not write to THE NATIONAL TRIB-

special favor if they answer per letter and give

Joseph Kline, 470 West Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Ill., has never seen anything from the 131st N. Y., and would like to hear from it, especially from the boys of Co. K. Josiah Bennett, Co. G. 15th Ill, Cav., Grafton, Neb., would like to have some one of his regi-

He calls on Capt. O'Connell and Licut. Knox, Al. Hugus, Smithville, S. D., eagerly scans the columns of the paper each week for something from the old 49th Ohio. He does not brigades on Snodgrass Hill did it; that they war to urge upon their members of Congress think they need be ashamed to put their doings

are any of the old boys alive who belonged to that memorable occasion who will be as much the 21th Ill. A Fighting Family,

S. S. Warner, Thorp, Wis., is one of five brothers who took part in the fight for the Union, Samuel W, served in the 19th Wis;

Jonathan B. in the 10th N. Y. H. A.; William S. in the 16th Win; James A. in the 1st N. Y. L. A., and the writer in the 20th N. Y. Cav. He also had three brothers-in-law in the Union army, and now has a son in the Order of Sons of Veterans.

seen claims for family patriotism. She had but am about so state is not taken from memory. four brothers. In 1861 Charles W. Fribley en-Co. F. Sith Pa; was promoted several times, son, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. and fell Feb. 20, 1864, at Oulustee, Fla., being | and marched to Chancellorsville, when the Colonel of the 8th U. S. C. T. John R. served during the war in the 1st Colo. Hiram G. was | ordered to Parker's Store, to establish a strong a member of Co. F. 84th Pa.; served 15 months | picket-line. A few shots were fired during the and was discharged on account of disability. William H. enlisted at the age of 16 years, and served his term in the nine months' service, front, which proved to be a brigade of Con-When the last boy was gone the writer's father, old Mr. Fribley, offered his services at the age | five hours, until a part of the Sixth Corps came of 56 years, but was rejected on account of disability from rheumatism. Her mother-in-law, Hannah C. Phillips, had seven sons. Five of C., both of Pennsylvania regiments, and William B. and Walter C., of an Iowa regiment. If this should come under the notice of either of the | the battle of the Wilderness, and the first man Prof. S. L. Yost, Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., two latter, or any one of either family, she wounded was private John W. Slyter, of Co. would be glad to know of their whereabouts. H. Wilson's remarks about this. Think he will

Scattering. M. A. Cleveland, Box 110, Painesville, O. favors the reunion of the blue and gray at the coming World's Fair. He thinks the Government might furnish transportation, and pertaps rations and tents, for five or 10 days. He would like to hear from any one of the blue or

gray on the subject. J. Robinson, 14th Pa. Cav., Box 126, Yates Center, Kan., says that Comrade Briscoe Goodheart writes very readily and entertainingly. He asks if he could not tell of the capture of ohnson's and McCausland's troops, after the surning of Chambersburg, at Moorfield. J. P. Ewing, Walnut Bottom, Pa., says in

your issue of June 25 I sec a "shot" from H. . Walker, Stanton, N. D., in regard to a book written by Dr. Moore, entitled "Kilpatrick and His Cavalry," I was there, was acquainted with the parties, have the book, and know the statement made to be true. I would be very much pleased to know something of Surg. Walker, as I believe I have heard nothing of nim since the war. I have been considerably amused at the efforts made by some of the vets to prove that they and their commands were in the army and that they were present at some of the battles fought. Why do they not let the records tell the story, like some other regiments do, notably the 9th Pa. Cav.?

Wants Them Written Up. Dr. Howard Cook, Continental Building, Omaha, Neb., wants some of our readers to give an account of the capture of Black River bridge by the 3d U. S. C. C. The bridge was northast of Yazoo City, Miss. He also would like to see an account of the capture of an engine on the milroad between Corinth and Purdy, by two of the youngest soldiers of Co. H. 4th Ill. Cav. He wants to know who set fire to Senatobia. Comrade Cook belonged to both of the regiments named.

At Gettysburg. H. M. Jones, 18th Mass., Scott City, Iowa,

of the Fifth. Homes for Settlers, Hiram Anton, Shelbina, Mo., says to the some seekers that one can get land cheaper in his section than in the Eastern States, This land will produce as much and the markets are as good. All kinds of fruits can be raised, and know where he can get a poem called "The | northwest Missouri is the finest grass country in the world. Shelbina is a pretty little town

of 2,000 people, with two grist mills, two wagon

factories and many places of business, but they

need a canning factory and a big creamery. Asks Him to Write Again. D. Montague, 9th Ill. and 1st Mo. S. M., 149 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal., requests the comrade or friend who wrote to him from Marchfield, Mo., some two months ago, to write | manga, Sept. 20, 1863, with thousands of others again, as the letter failed to reach its destination. He would be pleased to hear from comrades, and thinks it would be a good idea for front and heat of the battle. survivors of the 1st Mo. S. M. to hold a Rennion

A Suggestion. George C. Marvin, 83d Pa., Erie, Pa., preposes that, in recognition of the claims of the surviving soldiers of the war, and in view of the inconvenience and frequent impossibility under growing infirmities of their making a settlement on the land in person, as now required, that the sons of veterans, having made the proper proofs, be permitted in behalf of their fathers to make the settlement and improvement upon the land now required from as their father is now authorized to do.

at St. Louis during the coming Autumn.

Sared the Army.

P. G. Gardner, 15th Ohio, La Grange, Ill., says that in our issue of July 30 he noticed that Geo. E. Delton, of St. Louis, tells who saved old prisoners; from three to six months of the the Army of the Cumberland at Chickamauga. I year I am unable to walk. Robert Shaffler, Harvard, Neb., asks if there | prehend. There are many old participants on | Sist Ind., St. Paul, Minn,

surprised as I am to have been kept in the dark for nearly 30 years. While according all honor and praise for the magnificent and timely assistance rendered Granger's forces, there were very many others who did their share.

Opening of the Wilderness Fight. George W. Toms, Orderly-Sergeant, Co. K. 5th N. Y. Cav., Stamford, Conn., says: There seems to be a slight misunderstanding between "The Cannoncor" and Col, Whitaker in regard to cavalry at opening of battle of Wilderness, Hannah A. Gray, Crystal Falls, Mich., has which I think I can straighten out. What I but from a carefully-kept diary. The Third isted at the first call; was made Sergeant of Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Wil-5th N. Y. Chy., of the First Brigade, was night, and the early morning of May 5 a column of Confederate troops appeared in our federate infantry. We held them for nearly up and relieved us. The 5th N. Y. was armed with Spencer carbines, which were used with telling effect on the advancing enemy. Col. them served during the war. Samuel W. John Hammond, one of the best cavalry officers illips, Co. B. 11th Pa., Abram C. and Edwin of the service, was in command of the regiment, and was continually among his men. We claim this to be the first or opening of K. Would be much pleased to hear Gen. J.

> corroborate what I have stated. PRISONERS OF WAR.

A Plea for the Passage of Legislation for Their Relief. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There has been a great deal written in regard to the mortality and suffering of the Union prisoners of the late war in Southern prisons, and even the official statistics bring facts to memory which are enough to make this great Republic to-day look on the past with a feeling of regret and responsibility. A great deal has also been said in regard to the responsibility of the Goverument in the matter of exchange of prisoners. But this I do not wish to criticize, as the Goverament at that time was strained to its utmost, and was at a loss sometimes to know which was the wisest plan to pursue.

From a military stand point, considering that we held in the North so many more prisoners who were well fed and able to enter the field the mement they were exchanged, the Government was probably right. But, on the other hand, to think of thousands of those patriots who were captured in the heat of battle and in the front ranks, only to meet that most horrible fate of death by starvation at the hands of a heartless people who was trying to establish a Government whose chief cornerstone rested upon human slavery.

But the time for redress and assistance from any Government or people to many thousands who now peacefully sleep their last sleep in the land they made free, is past. Their heroic patriotism and love of justice and truth has passed to a higher tribunal; but there are others yet living who suffered all but death in those prisons, and whose lives for many years have been a burden to them from the effect of those filthy places of starvation.

Now, I want to ask, what is the duty of this great and rich Government, that claims to be regarding a "Picket Shot" in the issue of July | the pride of the world, to those men who have 2, from D. H. Chase, Captain, 17th U. S., as to grown old, and many of them destitute and he time the Fifth Corps arrived on the battle- | unable to support themselves? Does the Confield at Getty-burg, says that he too has gress of the United States realize the great renoticed the same error by other writers. The sponsibility resting upon their patriotism in First Division led the Fifth Corps, and was put this matter? The prisoners of war pension into battle in front of the Devil's Den at 9 bill has been before them for years, until nearly o'clock July 2; the advance of the Sixth Corps | half that should have received its benefits have arrived at 2 p. m. and took position to the left | already joined their silent comrades of the dead, notwithstanding the fact that many State Assemblies have passed resolutions asking Congress to pass this bill and do justice to those who thus suffered to help to save this great Republic from being numbered with the things of

the past. I will here state that I am proud of the past record of Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Pension Committee, yet his duties are not inished, and as I am a resident of his own city (St. Paul, Minn.,) I join with many others of his constituents in urging him to use all honorable means to procure the immediate passage of the prisoners of war pension bill. In speaking of the suffering of those prisoners I do so from personal experience, as I was seriously wounded and captured at the battle of Chickawho were left wounded on the field in the hands of the enemy, and who had been in the

I will not here attempt to describe the suffering of our wounded, only to say that many died from want of proper care. I was finally seut, with others, to Libby prison, and after remaining many months in this famous bastile. we became the inmates of many different prisons of the South-Danville, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C., from where, on the 4th day of November, 1864, I made my escape, and after traveling many weeks in the swamps of South Carolina and mountains of North Carolina I reached our lines at Knoxville, Tenn, I immediately joined our command at Huntsville, Ala,, and the soldiers, and in the end receive the patent not being able to march was placed on the staff of Gen. Nathan Kimball as Aid-de-Camp, where

I remained to the close of the war. My present condition, from the effects of prison life, is like that of many others of the

am glad to learn at this late date that two small I will close by asking all the ex-prisoners of alone did not run. Why he should have the justice of the immediate passage of the waited all these years to tell us I cannot com- above-named bill .- E. Gospon, Captain, Co. D.





est. - N. Y. Herold.



